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L1 1 175865-59-5
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Jan 2011 (20110127/ED)
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           44 L1
       320031 AMORPHOUS
            5 AMORPHOUSES
       320035 AMORPHOUS
                 (AMORPHOUS OR AMORPHOUSES)
         1405 NONCRYSTALLINE
            1 NONCRYSTALLINES
         1405 NONCRYSTALLINE
                 (NONCRYSTALLINE OR NONCRYSTALLINES)
         9547 NONCRYST
            1 NONCRYSTS
         9548 NONCRYST
                 (NONCRYST OR NONCRYSTS)
         9901 NONCRYSTALLINE
                 (NONCRYSTALLINE OR NONCRYST)
      1201001 NON
           39 NONS
      1201031 NON
                 (NON OR NONS)
        97401 CRYSTALLINE
          339 CRYSTALLINES
        97711 CRYSTALLINE
                 (CRYSTALLINE OR CRYSTALLINES)
       415300 CRYST
         1805 CRYSTS
       416572 CRYST
                 (CRYST OR CRYSTS)
       450890 CRYSTALLINE
                 (CRYSTALLINE OR CRYST)
         3796 NON-CRYSTALLINE
                 (NON(W)CRYSTALLINE)
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          369 UNCRYSTD
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            6 UNCRYSTALLISED
          369 UNCRYSTD
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L2 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride
AB The present application relates to processes for the preparation amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride, comprising combining a solution of valganciclovir with an antisolvent.
ST amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride prepn
IT Antisolvents
Crystal morphology
Drying
Milling (size reduction)
Solvents
(preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Alcohols
Esters
Ketones
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 60-29-7, Diethyl ether, uses 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 67-63-0, Isopropanol, uses 67-64-1, Acetone, uses 67-68-5, Dmso, uses 68-12-2, Dmf, uses 71-23-8, 1-Propanol, uses 71-36-3, 1-Butanol, uses 75-05-8, Acetonitrile, uses 78-93-3, Mek, uses 79-20-9, Methyl acetate 108-21-4, Isopropyl acetate 108-88-3, Toluene, uses 109-99-9, Thf, uses 127-19-5, N,N-Dimethylacetamide 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, uses 1634-04-4, Mtbe 7732-18-5, Water, uses 10171-38-7, Ethoxymethanol
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 175865-59-5, Valganciclovir hydrochloride
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
AB The invention is related to a process for the preparation of valganciclovir (I) and its pharmaceutically acceptable salts having a purity of at least 99% by weight by (a) reaction of ganciclovir or one of its salts with (2S)-2-azido-3-methylbutanoic acid or one of its salts or one of its activated derivative in the presence of a base; (b) conversion of protected derivative II [P1, P2, P4 = independently H, a protecting group] to III or one of its salts; (c) conversion of azide III to I, or optional conversion of II to I in a single step; (d) conversion of I to a first salt; (e) conversion the first salt of I to I; and (f) conversion of a first salt of I into a second salt of I. The invention is also related to a process of I and its pharmaceutically acceptable salts by (a) reaction of ganciclovir or one of its salts with (2S)-2-azido-3-methylbutanoic acid in the presence of a base to give bis-azide IV; (b) partial hydrolysis of IV; and (c) conversion of III to I or one of its salts. Thus, addition of 2-[[2-(tritylamino)-1,6-dihydro-6-oxopurin-9-yl]methoxy]-3-trityloxypropan-1-ol (preparation given) to the activated (2S)-2-azido-3-methylbutanoic acid (preparation given) by DCC in DCM, followed by addition of DMAP and TEA and of the resulting of dicyclohexylurea (obtained as a byproduct from the activation of the acid), stirring the reaction mixture at 26° for about 17 h gave ditrityl protected derivative of III (V). Cleavage of the trityl groups in V and hydrogenation over Pd/C in ethanolic HCl gave amorphous I·HCl.
IT 175865-59-5P, Valganciclovir hydrochloride

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of valganciclovir and its salts)

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
TI Improved process for the preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride
AB The present invention relates process for the preparation of 2-(2-amino-1,6-dihydro-6-oxo-purin-9-yl)-methoxy-3-hydroxypropyl-L-valinate (valganciclovir). Ganciclovir is treated with a halosilane to give a silylated ganciclovir, which is further treated with Z-valine NCA to give N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-valinate ester of ganciclovir. The above ester is deprotected by hydrogenation, isolating the title compound, dissolving it in a polar solvent, removing the solvent, and followed by work up to give pure amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride.
IT Polar solvents
(process for preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 67-63-0, Isopropyl alcohol, uses 67-64-1, Acetone, uses 67-66-3, Chloroform, uses 67-68-5, Dimethyl sulfoxide, uses 68-12-2, Dimethylformamide, uses 75-05-8, Acetonitrile, uses 75-09-2, Methylene chloride, uses 108-88-3, Toluene, uses 109-66-0, Pentane, uses 110-54-3, Hexane, uses 110-82-7, Cyclohexane, uses 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, uses 142-82-5, Heptane, uses 1634-04-4, tert-Butyl methyl ether
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(process for preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 194154-40-0P
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(process for preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 175865-59-5P, Valganciclovir hydrochloride
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(process for preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir 158257-41-1
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(process for preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, reactions
RL: RGT (Reagent); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(process for preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
TI Amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride
AB The present application relates to amorphous forms of valganciclovir salts such as the hydrochloride and processes for their preparation Thus, valganciclovir hydrochloride (5.0 g) was dissolved in methanol (35 mL) at 40-45°C and the solution was filtered to remove any undissolved particle; the clear solution was spray dried at 75°C, 5.0 kg/cm2 nitrogen pressure, at a rate of 6.0 mL per min; spray dryer was operated under closed loop nitrogen circulation with nitrogen as the drying and spraying medium with oxygen content less than 6 % in the inert loop; the material was recovered from cyclone chamber; yield: 3.0 g.
ST valganciclovir hydrochloride amorphous vinylpyrrolidone cellulose polymer
IT Amorphous structure
Crystallinity

Distillation
Evaporation
Freeze drying
(amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Polymers
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Drying
(oven; amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Drying
(spray; amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 9003-39-8, N-Vinylpyrrolidone polymer 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-57-3, Ethyl Cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 175865-59-5, Valganciclovir hydrochloride
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
TI Stable amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride
AB The present invention relates to stable amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride and process for the preparation of the same.
ST amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride stability
IT Drying
(spray; stable amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 60-29-7, Diethyl ether, uses 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 67-63-0, Iso-propanol, uses 67-64-1, Acetone, uses 71-36-3, n-Butanol, uses 108-20-3, Diisopropyl ether 109-99-9, Tetrahydrofuran, uses 110-54-3, Hexane, uses 110-82-7, Cyclohexane, uses 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(stable amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 124-38-9, Carbon dioxide, uses 7440-37-1, Argon, uses 7727-37-9, Nitrogen, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(stable amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 175865-59-5, Valganciclovir hydrochloride 175865-60-8, Valganciclovir
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stable amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
TI Processes for the preparation of solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride
AB The present invention relates to a process for the preparation of solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride by a dry method.
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Drug delivery systems
(granules; solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Lubricants
(pharmaceutical; solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Binders

Compaction
Fillers
Gums and Mucilages
Milling (size reduction)
(solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Gelatins, biological studies
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Drug delivery systems
(solids; solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 9003-39-8D, crosslinked
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Crospovidone; solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(microcryst.; solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, Mannitol 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 557-04-0, Magnesium stearate 4070-80-8, Sodium stearyl fumarate 9063-38-1, Sodium Starch glycolate 74811-65-7, Croscarmellose sodium
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 175865-59-5, Valganciclovir hydrochloride
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

TI Preparation of an amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride

AB The present invention relates to an amorphous form of valganciclovir-HCl and pharmaceutical compns. containing the compound The amorphous form can be directly prepared by spray-drying or azeotropic distillation of the reaction mixture The amorphous form is useful in treating viral infections, e.g., herpes simplex virus and cytomegalovirus. Thus, mono-CBZ-L-valine ganciclovir was dissolved in EtOH and treated with formic acid and Pd/C catalyst to give an amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride.

ST valganciclovir hydrochloride amorphous prepn

IT Alcohols, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(C1-5; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Esters, uses
Ethers, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(C1-6; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Ketones, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(C1-7; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Hydrogenation catalysts
(Pd/C; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Polar solvents
(aprotic; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Hydrocarbons, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(chloro; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Ethers, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(cyclic, C1-6; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Ketones, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(cyclic, C1-7; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Solvents
(organic; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Antiviral agents
Cytomegalovirus
Human herpesvirus
Hydrogenolysis
(preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Aromatic hydrocarbons, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Polar solvents
(protic; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Drying
(spray; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Distillation
(vacuum; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Infection
(viral; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 56-23-5, CCl4, uses 60-29-7, Diethyl ether, uses 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 67-63-0, Isopropanol, uses 67-64-1, Acetone, uses 67-66-3, CHCl3, uses 67-68-5, DMSO, uses 68-12-2, DMF, uses 71-36-3, BuOH, uses 71-43-2, Benzene, uses 74-95-3, Methylene bromide 75-05-8, Acetonitrile, uses 75-09-2, Methylene chloride, uses 75-65-0, tert-Butanol, uses 78-83-1, Isobutanol, uses 78-92-2, sec-Butanol 78-93-3, Ethyl methyl ketone, uses 79-20-9, Methyl acetate 106-93-4, Ethylene bromide 107-06-2, Ethylene chloride, uses 107-31-3,

Methyl formate 108-10-1, Methyl isobutyl ketone 108-20-3, Diisopropyl ether 108-21-4, IsoPropyl acetate 108-83-8, Diisobutyl ketone 108-88-3, Toluene, uses 109-60-4, Propyl acetate 109-94-4, Ethyl formate 109-99-9, THF, uses 110-19-0, Isobutyl acetate 123-86-4, n-Butyl acetate 123-91-1, 1,4-Dioxane, uses 127-19-5, N,N-Dimethylacetamide 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, uses 872-50-4, N-Methylpyrrolidone, uses 1330-20-7, Xylene, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 175865-59-5P, Valganciclovir hydrochloride
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 64-18-6, Formic acid, reactions 64-19-7, Acetic acid, reactions 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 141-53-7, Sodium formate 540-69-2, Ammonium formate 1333-74-0, Hydrogen, reactions 7647-01-0, HCl, reactions 194154-40-0
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)

=> d l2 ibib hit abs 1-7

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2010:1466581 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 153:627116
TITLE: Preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride
INVENTOR(S): Nalivela, Venu; Tummala, Arjun Kumar
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited, India; Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, Inc.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 20100298564	A1	20101125	US 2010-785558		20100524
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IN 2009-CH1206	A	20090525
			US 2009-291133P	P	20091230

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
TI Preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride
AB The present application relates to processes for the preparation amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride, comprising combining a solution of valganciclovir with an antisolvent.
ST amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride prepn
IT Antisolvents
Crystal morphology
Drying
Milling (size reduction)
Solvents
(preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Alcohols
Esters
Ketones
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 60-29-7, Diethyl ether, uses 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 67-63-0, Isopropanol, uses 67-64-1, Acetone, uses 67-68-5, Dmso, uses

68-12-2, Dmf, uses 71-23-8, 1-Propanol, uses 71-36-3, 1-Butanol, uses 75-05-8, Acetonitrile, uses 78-93-3, Mek, uses 79-20-9, Methyl acetate 108-21-4, Isopropyl acetate 108-88-3, Toluene, uses 109-99-9, Thf, uses 127-19-5, N,N-Dimethylacetamide 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, uses 1634-04-4, Mtbe 7732-18-5, Water, uses 10171-38-7, Ethoxymethanol
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 175865-59-5, Valganciclovir hydrochloride
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

AB The present application relates to processes for the preparation amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride, comprising combining a solution of valganciclovir with an antisolvent.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2010:410525 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 152:429986
TITLE: Preparation of valganciclovir and its salts from L-valine via esterification of ganciclovir or one of its derivatives with 2S)-2-azido-3-methylbutanoic acid
INVENTOR(S): Padi, Pratap Reddy; Ramasamy, Vijaya Anand; Ireni, Babu; Karrothu, Srihari Babu; Ganta, Madhusudhan Reddy; Jonnada, Krishna; Polavarapu, Srinivas; Yaddanapudi, Venkata Madhavi; Haldar, Pranab; Vinigari, Krishna; Pagadala, Narasimha Rao; Vedantham, Ravindra; Kisara, Satyanarayana; Vetukuri, Venkata Naga Kali Varaprasada Raju; Suchitra, Sateesh Kamath; Shanmugam, Sakthivel; Medisetti, Rama Krishna Venkata; Manudhane, Kushal Surajmal
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd., India; Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2010036904	A2	20100401	WO 2009-US58397	20090925
WO 2010036904	A3	20100715		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
IN 2008-CH2375	A	20080926
US 2008-122200P	P	20081212
IN 2009-CH159	A	20090123
IN 2009-CH289	A	20090210
US 2009-163089P	P	20090325
US 2009-185025P	P	20090608

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 152:429986; MARPAT 152:429986

AB The invention is related to a process for the preparation of valganciclovir (I) and its pharmaceutically acceptable salts having a purity of at least 99% by weight by (a) reaction of ganciclovir or one of its salts with (2S)-2-azido-3-methylbutanoic acid or one of its salts or one of its activated derivative in the presence of a base; (b) conversion of protected derivative II [P1, P2, P4 = independently H, a protecting group] to III or one of its salts; (c) conversion of azide III to I, or optional conversion of II to I in a single step; (d) conversion of I to a first salt; (e) conversion the first salt of I to I; and (f) conversion of a first salt of I into a second salt of I. The invention is also related to a process of I and its pharmaceutically acceptable salts by (a) reaction of ganciclovir or one of its salts with (2S)-2-azido-3-methylbutanoic acid in the presence of a base to give bis-azide IV; (b) partial hydrolysis of IV; and (c) conversion of III to I or one of its salts. Thus, addition of 2-[[2-(tritylamino)-1,6-dihydro-6-oxopurin-9-yl]methoxy]-3-trityloxypropan-1-ol (preparation given) to the activated (2S)-2-azido-3-methylbutanoic acid (preparation given) by DCC in DCM, followed by addition of DMAP and TEA and of the resulting of dicyclohexylurea (obtained as a byproduct from the activation of the acid), stirring the reaction mixture at 26° for about 17 h gave ditrityl protected derivative of III (V). Cleavage of the trityl groups in V and hydrogenation over Pd/C in ethanolic HCl gave amorphous I·HCl.

IT 175865-59-5P, Valganciclovir hydrochloride
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of valganciclovir and its salts)

GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The invention is related to a process for the preparation of valganciclovir (I) and its pharmaceutically acceptable salts having a purity of at least 99% by weight by (a) reaction of ganciclovir or one of its salts with (2S)-2-azido-3-methylbutanoic acid or one of its salts or one of its activated derivative in the presence of a base; (b) conversion of protected derivative II [P1, P2, P4 = independently H, a protecting group] to III or one of its salts; (c) conversion of azide III to I, or optional conversion of II to I in a single step; (d) conversion of I to a first salt; (e) conversion the first salt of I to I; and (f) conversion of a first salt of I into a second salt of I. The invention is also related to a process of I and its pharmaceutically acceptable salts by (a) reaction of ganciclovir or one of its salts with (2S)-2-azido-3-methylbutanoic acid in the presence of a base to give bis-azide IV; (b) partial hydrolysis of IV; and (c) conversion of III to I or one of its salts. Thus, addition of 2-[[2-(tritylamino)-1,6-dihydro-6-oxopurin-9-yl]methoxy]-3-trityloxypropan-1-ol (preparation given) to the activated (2S)-2-azido-3-methylbutanoic acid (preparation given) by DCC in DCM, followed by addition of DMAP and TEA and of the resulting of dicyclohexylurea (obtained as a byproduct from the activation of the acid), stirring the reaction mixture at 26° for about 17 h gave ditrityl protected derivative of III (V). Cleavage of the trityl groups in V and hydrogenation over Pd/C in ethanolic HCl gave amorphous I·HCl.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2010:121016 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 153:295746
TITLE: Improved process for the preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride

INVENTOR(S): Madhuresh Kumar, Sethi; Vijendra Singh, Rawat; Raja Krishna, Yerramalla; Debashish, Datta
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Matrix Laboratories Ltd., India
SOURCE: Indian Pat. Appl., 18pp.
CODEN: INXXBQ
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
IN 2008CH01738	A	20100122	IN 2008-CH1738	20080718

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IN 2008-CH1738 20080718
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 153:295746

TI Improved process for the preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride

AB The present invention relates process for the preparation of 2-(2-amino-1,6-dihydro-6-oxo-purin-9-yl)-methoxy-3-hydroxypropyl-L-valinate (valganciclovir). Ganciclovir is treated with a halosilane to give a silylated ganciclovir, which is further treated with Z-valine NCA to give N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-valinate ester of ganciclovir. The above ester is deprotected by hydrogenation, isolating the title compound, dissolving it in a polar solvent, removing the solvent, and followed by work up to give pure amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride.

IT Polar solvents
(process for preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 67-63-0, Isopropyl alcohol, uses 67-64-1, Acetone, uses 67-66-3, Chloroform, uses 67-68-5, Dimethyl sulfoxide, uses 68-12-2, Dimethylformamide, uses 75-05-8, Acetonitrile, uses 75-09-2, Methylene chloride, uses 108-88-3, Toluene, uses 109-66-0, Pentane, uses 110-54-3, Hexane, uses 110-82-7, Cyclohexane, uses 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, uses 142-82-5, Heptane, uses 1634-04-4, tert-Butyl methyl ether
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(process for preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 194154-40-0P
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(process for preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 175865-59-5P, Valganciclovir hydrochloride
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(process for preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir 158257-41-1
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(process for preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, reactions
RL: RGT (Reagent); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(process for preparation of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

AB The present invention relates process for the preparation of 2-(2-amino-1,6-dihydro-6-oxo-purin-9-yl)-methoxy-3-hydroxypropyl-L-valinate (valganciclovir). Ganciclovir is treated with a halosilane to give a silylated ganciclovir, which is further treated with Z-valine NCA to give N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-valinate ester of ganciclovir. The above

ester is deprotected by hydrogenation, isolating the title compound, dissolving it in a polar solvent, removing the solvent, and followed by work up to give pure amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:268661 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 150:267884
TITLE: Amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride
INVENTOR(S): Devarakonda, Surya Narayana; Yerraguntla, Sesha Reddy; Nalivela, Venu; Tummala, Arjun Kumar
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited, India; Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, Inc.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 20090062538	A1	20090305	US 2008-204949		20080905
US 20100081809	A1	20100401	US 2009-607187		20091028
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IN 2007-CH1996	A	20070905
			US 2008-54062P	P	20080516
			US 2008-204949	B1	20080905

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
TI Amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride
AB The present application relates to amorphous forms of valganciclovir salts such as the hydrochloride and processes for their preparation Thus, valganciclovir hydrochloride (5.0 g) was dissolved in methanol (35 mL) at 40-45°C and the solution was filtered to remove any undissolved particle; the clear solution was spray dried at 75°C, 5.0 kg/cm2 nitrogen pressure, at a rate of 6.0 mL per min; spray dryer was operated under closed loop nitrogen circulation with nitrogen as the drying and spraying medium with oxygen content less than 6 % in the inert loop; the material was recovered from cyclone chamber; yield: 3.0 g.
ST valganciclovir hydrochloride amorphous vinylpyrrolidone cellulose polymer
IT Amorphous structure
Crystallinity
Distillation
Evaporation
Freeze drying
(amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Polymers
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Drying
(oven; amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Drying
(spray; amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 9003-39-8, N-Vinylpyrrolidone polymer 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-57-3, Ethyl Cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 175865-59-5, Valganciclovir hydrochloride
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

AB The present application relates to amorphous forms of valganciclovir salts such as the hydrochloride and processes for their preparation Thus, valganciclovir hydrochloride (5.0 g) was dissolved in methanol (35 mL) at 40-45°C and the solution was filtered to remove any undissolved particle; the clear solution was spray dried at 75°C, 5.0 kg/cm2 nitrogen pressure, at a rate of 6.0 mL per min; spray dryer was operated under closed loop nitrogen circulation with nitrogen as the drying and spraying medium with oxygen content less than 6 % in the inert loop; the material was recovered from cyclone chamber; yield: 3.0 g.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1010681 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:39550
TITLE: Stable amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride
INVENTOR(S): Gade, Sanjay; Yadav, Sushil
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, India
SOURCE: Indian Pat. Appl., 23pp.
CODEN: INXXBQ
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
IN 2005DE01697	A	20070831	IN 2005-DE1697	20050630
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IN 2005-DE1697	20050630

TI Stable amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride
AB The present invention relates to stable amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride and process for the preparation of the same.
ST amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride stability
IT Drying
(spray; stable amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 60-29-7, Diethyl ether, uses 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 67-63-0, Iso-propanol, uses 67-64-1, Acetone, uses 71-36-3, n-Butanol, uses 108-20-3, Diisopropyl ether 109-99-9, Tetrahydrofuran, uses 110-54-3, Hexane, uses 110-82-7, Cyclohexane, uses 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(stable amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 124-38-9, Carbon dioxide, uses 7440-37-1, Argon, uses 7727-37-9, Nitrogen, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(stable amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 175865-59-5, Valganciclovir hydrochloride 175865-60-8, Valganciclovir
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stable amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)
AB The present invention relates to stable amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride and process for the preparation of the same.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1021592 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:311935
TITLE: Processes for the preparation of solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride
INVENTOR(S): Singh, Romi Barat; Nagaprasad, Vishnubhotla; Singh, Nidhi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, India

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005087198	A1	20050922	WO 2005-IB615	20050310
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
IN 2004DE00410	A	20060922	IN 2004-DE410	20040310
EP 1725217	A1	20061129	EP 2005-708710	20050310
EP 1725217	B1	20080806		
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, LV, MK, YU				
AT 403418	T	20080815	AT 2005-708710	20050310
IN 2006DN05544	A	20070803	IN 2006-DN5544	20060922
US 20070292499	A1	20071220	US 2007-598546	20070604
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IN 2004-DE410 A	20040310
			WO 2005-IB615 W	20050310

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

TI Processes for the preparation of solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride

AB The present invention relates to a process for the preparation of solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride by a dry method.

IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Drug delivery systems
(granules; solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Lubricants
(pharmaceutical; solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Binders
Compaction
Fillers
Gums and Mucilages
Milling (size reduction)
(solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Gelatins, biological studies
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Drug delivery systems
(solids; solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Drug delivery systems

(tablets; solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 9003-39-8D, crosslinked
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Crospovidone; solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(microcryst.; solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, Mannitol 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 557-04-0, Magnesium stearate 4070-80-8, Sodium stearyl fumarate 9063-38-1, Sodium Starch glycolate 74811-65-7, Croscarmellose sodium
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT 175865-59-5, Valganciclovir hydrochloride
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride)

AB The present invention relates to a process for the preparation of solid dosage forms of amorphous valganciclovir hydrochloride by a dry method.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:219795 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:303610
TITLE: Preparation of an amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride
INVENTOR(S): Sharma, Mukesh Kumar; Kumar, Yatendra; Khanduri, Chandra Has
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, India
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005021549	A1	20050310	WO 2004-IB2789	20040827
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,				

NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,
SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
SN, TD, TG

CA 2537132	A1	20050310	CA 2004-2537132		20040827
EP 1660499	A1	20060531	EP 2004-769205		20040827
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR					
BR 2004013331	A	20061010	BR 2004-13331		20040827
CN 1860120	A	20061108	CN 2004-80028582		20040827
US 20070129385	A1	20070607	US 2006-569615		20061211
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IN 2003-DE1052	A	20030828
			WO 2004-IB2789	W	20040827

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

TI Preparation of an amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride

AB The present invention relates to an amorphous form of valganciclovir-HCl and pharmaceutical compns. containing the compound The amorphous form can be directly prepared by spray-drying or azeotropic distillation of the reaction mixture The amorphous form is useful in treating viral infections, e.g., herpes simplex virus and cytomegalovirus. Thus, mono-CBZ-L-valine ganciclovir was dissolved in EtOH and treated with formic acid and Pd/C catalyst to give an amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride.

ST valganciclovir hydrochloride amorphous prepn

IT Alcohols, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(C1-5; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Esters, uses
Ethers, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(C1-6; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Ketones, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(C1-7; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Hydrogenation catalysts
(Pd/C; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Polar solvents
(aprotic; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Hydrocarbons, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(chloro; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Ethers, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(cyclic, C1-6; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Ketones, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(cyclic, C1-7; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Solvents
(organic; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)

IT Antiviral agents

Cytomegalovirus
Human herpesvirus
Hydrogenolysis
(preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Aromatic hydrocarbons, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Polar solvents
(protic; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Drying
(spray; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Distillation
(vacuum; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT Infection
(viral; preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 56-23-5, CCl4, uses 60-29-7, Diethyl ether, uses 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 67-63-0, Isopropanol, uses 67-64-1, Acetone, uses 67-66-3, CHCl3, uses 67-68-5, DMSO, uses 68-12-2, DMF, uses 71-36-3, BuOH, uses 71-43-2, Benzene, uses 74-95-3, Methylene bromide 75-05-8, Acetonitrile, uses 75-09-2, Methylene chloride, uses 75-65-0, tert-Butanol, uses 78-83-1, Isobutanol, uses 78-92-2, sec-Butanol 78-93-3, Ethyl methyl ketone, uses 79-20-9, Methyl acetate 106-93-4, Ethylene bromide 107-06-2, Ethylene chloride, uses 107-31-3, Methyl formate 108-10-1, Methyl isobutyl ketone 108-20-3, Diisopropyl ether 108-21-4, IsoPropyl acetate 108-83-8, Diisobutyl ketone 108-88-3, Toluene, uses 109-60-4, Propyl acetate 109-94-4, Ethyl formate 109-99-9, THF, uses 110-19-0, Isobutyl acetate 123-86-4, n-Butyl acetate 123-91-1, 1,4-Dioxane, uses 127-19-5, N,N-Dimethylacetamide 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, uses 872-50-4, N-Methylpyrrolidone, uses 1330-20-7, Xylene, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 175865-59-5P, Valganciclovir hydrochloride
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
IT 64-18-6, Formic acid, reactions 64-19-7, Acetic acid, reactions 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 141-53-7, Sodium formate 540-69-2, Ammonium formate 1333-74-0, Hydrogen, reactions 7647-01-0, HCl, reactions 194154-40-0
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride)
AB The present invention relates to an amorphous form of valganciclovir-HCl and pharmaceutical comps. containing the compound The amorphous form can be directly prepared by spray-drying or azeotropic distillation of the reaction mixture The amorphous form is useful in treating viral infections, e.g., herpes simplex virus and cytomegalovirus. Thus, mono-CBZ-L-valine ganciclovir was dissolved in EtOH and treated with formic acid and Pd/C catalyst to give an amorphous form of valganciclovir hydrochloride.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> end
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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-12.18	-12.18

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